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HALLMARK

united states army security agency



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What ASAers Think About The Privacy Act

Recently, the Privacy Act of 1974 went into effect. Confusion on the law and its affect on the individual has been very evident. Later in this edition, The Hallmark answers specific questions concerning the new law.

In preparing that article, we asked Army Security Agency members how they felt the Privacy Act would affect them and whether they have used it or plan to make use of it.

Some of their answers follow:

Necessary evil

"I am aware of the Privacy Act and feel that it is a necessary evil. Due to recent political revelations, it is important that we keep track of the government and their record systems. The paperwork that the Act has generated since its beginning is overwhelming. That particular portion of the Act has caused Excedrin headaches for clerks in the Army. The interpretations have contradicted themselves in many instances and confusion has resulted. Whether to give out the personal information to individuals has become a debatable point in many admin shops. It will take a lot of effort and experience to totally comprehend the Privacy Act."

CPT, TC&S, Ft Devens

Paperwork monster

"What good is it anyway? All it is is a paperwork monster."

SSG, 313th, Ft Bragg

Job-related info

"I don't like it. I can't see why you can't give information out over the phone. The information around here is job-related anyway. If you really want to know something, you can usually pull strings and find out what you really want anyway."

SP4, TC&S, Ft Devens

It's too vague

"The way the Privacy Act is written, I can't understand it. It's too vague and contradictory."

PFC, 313th, Ft Bragg

Unlisted phone number

"I haven't used it at this time. However, I do intend to use it. I have an unlisted phone number and at present whenever anyone calls the post, they give my phone number to the caller. With the Privacy Act, they won't be able to do that."

SFC, Vint Hill Farms

Security-confidentiality

"I feel the Privacy Act is necessary to a certain extent. There are certain things that are on file that we probably don't need to know about. Security, for example, needs a certain amount of confidentiality. We are probably better off NOT knowing what they have in their files. On the other hand, I appreciate the provisions of the Act that prohibits people from obtaining information about me without my approval."

PFC, TC&S, Ft Devens

Personal records

"I really don't know too much about the Privacy Act. As of right now, I don't think it affects me. I don't think anyone should be allowed to go through someone's personnel records just for his own benefit. I have no plans to use it now but may in the future."

SP5, Vint Hill Farms

Real pain

"To me, the Privacy Act is a real pain!"

CPT, Vint Hill Farms

The Privacy Act

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Our Cover—The holiday season brings thoughts of joy and peace to many. But some must pay for that peace with constant vigilance. Cover by PFC Tim Stockdale.

On September 27, the Privacy Act of 1974 went into effect. Many questions have arisen concerning the new law, its meaning, its effect on the individual and its value.

The Hallmark surveyed US Army Security Agency military and civilian members and determined the most frequently asked questions concerning the Privacy Act.

While we have not tried to cover the act in its entirety, we have, in the following discussion, tried to cover the law's high points and its application to the individual.

Q. I've heard a lot of talk about the Privacy Act. Can you tell me what it is?

A. Basically, the Privacy Act is a law that protects your privacy by regulating the government's collection, maintenance, use and distribution of personal, identifiable information.

Q. Who is covered by this act? And what kind of records are you talking about?

A. The legislation describes the individual affected by this measure as "a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States." It would not affect any other foreign nationals.

Any time you ask for information about a person and write it down, you've created a record. The act covers everything from computerized systems to a person's civilian or military personnel file to a stack of cards or a listing of names. Anything that contains a person's name, social security number, description, fingerprints, voiceprint or anything else that could identify him is a record.

Continued on P. 12

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association,
Award of Merit and Award of Excellence from the Society for Technical Communication,
Keith L. Ware Award from Department of the Army

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"They were giving \$20 bills like it was going out of style."

by Ken Lovitt

Santa Claus usually packs his bag of toys and comes visiting in December each year.

This year, however, Santa came early to a San Angelo, TX, youth in the form of Staff Sergeant George Moist.

Moist, who normally plays Santa for the children of the Goodfellow Detachment of the USASA Training Center and School, was at home one evening earlier this year when he heard the tragic case of Robert Garcia.

Young Garcia, 8, has asthma and needed a breathing machine.



Robert Garcia, the boy who has asthma and a lot of friends to help him.

"I was tired of reading about people who needed help and not being able to help them, so I decided to try and raise the \$150 necessary to buy the machine," the sergeant explains.

An instructor in the RT Training Department of the USAF School of Applied Cryptologic Sciences, SSG Moist headed for Goodfellow AFB. In a little over an hour, he had collected the needed \$150 and more.

"And all but three of the contributors were ASA student personnel," he proudly explains. "All I can say is that these kids, the new



SSG George Moist sharing Christmas joy with eager tots.

To Boy In Need

ASAers Give Breath Of Life

people we've got coming into the field, are the greatest.

"They were giving me \$20 bills like it was going out of style," he continues. "One fellow gave me a bag of pennies he'd been saving for months."

The USASATC&S Det's contribution combined with others in the area totalled over \$800, enough to buy the intermittent positive pressure breathing machine and pay for costly medication young Garcia must receive.

Now Robert attends school regularly, uses \$25 worth of medicine instead of \$65 when he periodically checks into the local hospital.

"In fact, thanks to the contributions, Robert can sleep all night some nights and his condition has improved to the point where his mother has started looking for a job," a family spokesman says.

For one lucky youth, thanks to an ASAer, Christmas came early this year.



Robert's very own personal Santa in his other uniform. (photo by SSG Ron Long)

Men, Drugs, and Garbage Cans

by Allen Knight

"I've been outside talking to the garbage cans, Sir." Who was I to doubt him? He probably was. But I did wonder why.

As a young company commander, I met a lot of strange and marvelous people. Steve Haggerty (not his real name) was one of the strange ones. And everything I knew about him convinced me that he was capable of talking with garbage cans. He might even think he was getting an answer. He was weird.

I first stumbled across Haggerty's unique character in 1969 at Bad Aibling Station. There, during my first room inspection, I discovered that the Modern Army had hit ASA sooner than the rest of the Army. Psychedelic posters, sounds of Three Dog Night, and incense greeted my rounds. Another smell, not incense, was there too. It didn't take long to learn that marijuana, stored in a hot, steel locker, can be detected with an average nose . . . at least my average nose. The owner of that not-so-unusual and very illegal material was none other than Steven Haggerty.

A personal invitation went out to Specialist Haggerty. He was to report to my office that afternoon. Looking back, I'm convinced that he made far more impact on me than I did on him.

It was my awakening, my debut. Welcome to the world of drugs.

"I've been outside talking to the garbage cans, Sir." Yeah, right. And the latrine mops were eavesdropping, I bet. "Yes," he sighed as smoothly as a guru, "we did commune, indeed." Where did they find this guy? What did ASA do to deserve him?

After a rather one-sided stream of conversation advising him of the ills of drug use, I knew that I'd be seeing more of Specialist Haggerty. He was mixed up, and I felt badly for him. He was beginning to believe all these ridiculous things about talking to garbage cans. His speech made no sense at all after a few months.

Haggerty went AWOL the next spring. A month or two later he turned himself in to authorities in Greece. He must have known he was doing something wrong to do that. But to this day, I can't decide whether he was trying to fool me and others about his state of mind; whether he was truly "spaced out" from constant use of who-knows-what or

whether he was simply (really, not so simply) of unstable mind and the rest just symptoms.

Steve Haggerty didn't make me an expert on drugs. Neither did the dozens of young men who began to act rather strangely from time to time. I conversed with them all, tried to understand their situation, to empathize with their problems. Probably I helped very few of them. Their needs were beyond my ability to help, maybe beyond anybody's ability to help.

But as I watched these young men come and go, as I watched them withdraw into their own private world, visit psychiatrists in Munich and maneuver their way to premature discharges, I certainly had a lot to think about. Drugs, it occurs to me, aren't the problem at all . . . only a symptom. Sure, maybe they get started on the spur of the moment or at a party. But there is something missing inside the Steven Haggertys I met. The drugs were a desperate and available method of coping with themselves and life. An altered mind made day-to-day problems easier to face or not face.

"I am a little of everyone I ever meet," someone once told me. He was referring to the rubbing off of one person's qualities onto someone else. Steve Haggerty had that effect on me. I carry a little bit of him in me . . . the sad part. Sadder, maybe wiser, I look back with a new opinion, although not much of a solution.

Somewhere, the Steve Haggertys have lost their reason for living. A person needs to give himself to something—family, job, religion, a cause, an idea. Without that something, a person can become a Steve Haggerty. Empty, aimless, lonely, confused and addicted to drugs.

The Steve Haggertys of Bad Aibling are etched on my mind forever.

I think the best contribution I can make to them is to care; to be a good, humane and honest leader; to set a competent example. If I can rub some of my personality onto them (not that I'm perfect or even good), maybe I can contribute some fire for life and something to believe in.

No, I'm not an expert on drugs. Nor am I a psychologist. But I can watch and think about people. Like Steve Haggerty and his garbage cans.



Emergency Leave Policy

A change in the Army's leave policy now permits a soldier to take emergency leave with space required transportation when a close relative of the soldier's spouse dies. The policy change permits a soldier and spouse to travel together in most cases when the soldier is on emergency leave.

A spouse's close relatives may include a father, mother, brother or sister. Other close relatives include children, a foster parent or an only living blood relative.

The change will make it easier for commanders to help soldiers and their families in times of emergency.

Details are in MILPERCEN message 171720Z Nov 75.

Reduced Fare Extended

Soldiers on leave can fly on commercial airlines and still receive an unrestricted 25 per cent discount until March 21, 1976, according to the Military Traffic Management Command. Military leave fare applies to any category of leave.

Several domestic airlines requested the extension from the Civil Aeronautics Board. Soldiers can check with airlines to determine which carriers continue to offer the reduced leave fare.

For CONUS travel, only a military ID and a statement the soldier is on leave are required to purchase a ticket under the leave discount plan. For international flights, again, check with the airline.

The military leave fare cannot be used in conjunction with other airline discounts. (ANF)

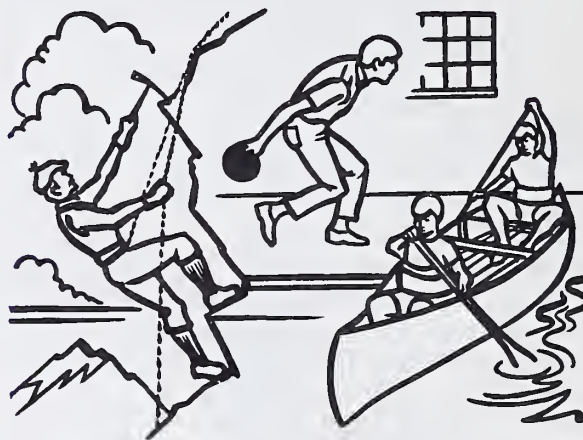
Life Insurance and the Serviceman

A member of the Armed Forces must carefully consider his or her individual situation in deciding what types of life insurance should be purchased and in what quantities.

One of the major factors in this decision is the amounts and kinds of income protection, and other family protection, that are available by reason of ser-

vice in the Armed Forces. One of these is government-supervised life insurance. But there are many more.

Check out these benefits with your unit insurance counselor. He will use DoD PA-9A (or DA Pam 360-57) and some good common sense to help you plan for your family's future.



Presidential Sports Awards

ASA bowlers, paddlers and mountain people—listen up! Presidential Sports Awards can be received for participation in bowling, canoe-kayaking and climbing.

Bowlers must roll at least 150 games to be eligible for the award. These games must be bowled on not less than 34 different days, with no more than five games in any one day counting toward the total.

Canoe or kayak enthusiasts must paddle at least 200 miles to qualify for the award. Restrictions are not made as to the size of the boat, but no more than seven miles in any one day may be credited toward the total.

The climbing award requires more than 50 hours of climbing under Alpine-type conditions. No more than three hours in any one day may be credited to the total.

The Presidential Sports Award Program is incorporated as part of the new ASA Physical Fitness Regulation, 672-5. Under the provisions of this new regulation, unit members earn points for their company. At the end of the training year, the company accumulating the most points will be presented the McFadden Trophy by the Commander, USASA.

New EEO Officer

Carl P. Thorpe, son of famed Indian athlete Jim Thorpe, has been named Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for the US Army Security Agency.

Presently assigned to the SIGINT Division of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Thorpe is no newcomer to ASA. A retired lieutenant colonel, he was assigned to ASA from 1947 until his retirement in 1974.

Thorpe grew up in an Oklahoma Indian school. He is part Sac and Fox and Potawatomi.

A graduate of the University of Maryland with a BS in business and management, the new EEO officer won many honors during his military career. These include the Legion of Merit with three oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star with one oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal and the Army Commendation Medal.

In his role as EEO officer, Thorpe will be handling discrimination complaints from ASA civilian employees which deal with race, sex, religion, age and national origin.



Carl Thorpe on the job at a Federal Women's Program meeting. (photo by SP4 Mary Frye)

Solving Retired Pay Inversion

One of the provisions of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1976, better known as the Tower Amendment, will correct the so-called retired pay inversion problem.

This problem became apparent in 1974 when The Comptroller General ruled that a military member's retired pay could not be less than it would have been based on the pay rates in effect immediately before those applicable when he retired.

Before that ruling, the Department of Defense believed that a retired member was assured at least as much retired pay as any member of the same grade and length of service who retired at any earlier date.

In view of the fact that retired pay has been increasing at a faster rate than active duty pay in recent years, this ruling resulted in a situation wherein any member who retired on or after October 1, 1974, received less in retired pay than he would have had he retired at an earlier date.

The law just enacted contains a provision that insures that any member retiring after October 1, 1974, will receive at least as much in retired pay as he would have received had he retired at an earlier date subsequent to January 1, 1971.

Members who retired after January 1, 1971, will have their retired pay adjusted, if necessary, to insure they receive as much as if they had retired earlier.

Members retired after November 1, 1975, should receive their retirement pay in the correct amount.

The only persons who retired between January 1, 1971, and October 1, 1974, who will benefit from the legislation are those senior officers whose active duty pay was affected by the \$36,000 annual executive pay ceiling during that period.

Substantial numbers of both officers and enlisted members who retired on or after October 1, 1974, will benefit.

Whether a particular person will benefit is dependent on his length of service, his date of promotion and similar factors.

Adjustments will not apply retroactively so as to cause any increased retired pay entitlements before October 7, 1975. (AFPS)

You May Have To Pay

Housing Changes Proposed

Soldiers may have to begin paying the fair market rental value for their government quarters and for the utilities they consume should a DOD proposal be implemented. According to the proposed plan, the fair market rental value will be determined for government housing and the soldier will have the option of renting housing on-post or obtaining private quarters off-post. The joint study by DOD and the Office of Management and Budget proposed these changes and asked the individual services for their reactions.

Under this system, a rent, which the member would pay, would be determined for all housing in accordance with normal appraisal techniques. The rent for family housing will vary according to the location. For instance, if the Army post is in a high cost area then the rental rate will be higher. Bachelor housing rental will be standardized regardless of location.

All service members would receive BAQ at either the current dual rate or at a uniform rate at the "with dependents" rate. That rate will be determined later but it will not have any direct relationship with the rent charged. Bachelors living in post housing would receive more net pay than under the current system while married soldiers in government quarters would receive less net pay.

The study proposes that in the future, government bachelor and family housing will be built only to support essential military missions where adequate civilian housing is unavailable. That policy would increase the Army's reliance on housing in the civilian community adjacent to Army posts. The study also

proposes more government help in developing civilian off-post housing close to military posts.

If the proposal is implemented, soldiers would have the option of renting government housing or private off-post housing. However, some soldiers may be required to live on-post because of military necessity or to preserve unit integrity. Recruits and trainees would also be required to live on-post. Free housing will continue to be provided in austere field situations and combat areas.

The proposal also calls for the metering of all family housing units and for the occupants to pay for the utilities they consume.

The priorities for post family housing would be revised with the following categories:

- personnel requiring quarters because of military necessity;
- soldiers involuntarily separated from their families, who have inadequate quarters off-post, or who are PCS arrivals;
- soldiers who are adequately housed in the civilian community;
- soldiers who wish to change to better government housing.

The Army has been asked to comment on the impact of this proposal on morale, costs, availability of off-post housing and post service activities such as dining halls. Other aspects such as the environmental impact and social structure of family housing areas will also be assessed.

Following comments by the individual services, DOD will be able to evaluate the potential success of the proposal. (ANF)





"What Division Wants, Division Gets." And Division wants fit troops.



The 82d Airborne Division's SIGSEC team once again takes to the bushes.

SIGSEC Support Det Is (Air)born

On January 10, 1975, the USASA SIGSEC Support Detachment, 82d Airborne Division was (Air) born. From then until August 1975, this eleven-man detachment supported 20 field exercises, to include Solid Shield 75, battalion ORTTs and short notice Emergency Deployment Exercises.

Because the 82d is an airborne division, the detachment leadership had to conceive an airborne SIGSEC support manpack. This was accomplished through borrowed rucksacks, handmade equipment carrying cases and hand-receipted additional radio equipment.

The whole package worked as three O5Gs and one officer jumped with all the equipment and supplies and performed viable SIGSEC support while being self sustaining for three days.

Unfortunately, since that test, the detachment's jump slots have

been canceled so there has been no further opportunity to develop the package.

Even though the SIGSEC Detachment has always had a P.T. program, it was recently given a big boost with the assignment of Lieutenant General Emerson as Commander of the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg. General Emerson has established fitness goals for all units within his command under the "Pro-Life" system. One goal for the program is to have individuals run a minimum of four miles in a maximum of 32 minutes. To keep things simple, that means four

consecutive eight minute miles.

The detachment's efforts encompass the complete range of street running, backwoods running, MATA mile runs (4.5 miles) and two laps of the All American Mile (2.5 miles per lap over hill, dale, swamps and deserts.)

Noteworthy is the fact that the SIGSECers now run more miles at faster times than many of the division and corps units and even many of the Special Forces units.

The 82d SIGSEC Detachment's motto for fitness and mission requirements is "What Division wants, Division gets." Usually, they get much more.

Yugoslavs Send Bicentennial Program

Yugoslavia has announced an elaborate program of participation in the American Bicentennial which will include the performing arts, exhibits, scientific and cultural symposia, as well as Bicentennial observances to be held in Yugoslavia itself.

The program includes performances by the Slovene Philharmonic Orchestra, a tour of the Dubrovnik Festival Drama Ensemble with the theatrical presentation "Christopher Columbus," a

symposium on the work of Yugoslav scientist Nikolai Tesla, a symposium on 20th century Yugoslav literature, and appearances by the Skopje University Student Chorus and the Sota Folk Song and Dance Ensemble of Prishtina.

The Bicentennial activity is being organized under the terms of the protocol on Cultural Cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia signed in 1973.

Close-up



Dr. Ann Fred — author, reserve colonel, landowner and surgeon. (photos by SP4 Debra Daggett)

The Post Surgeon Is A Lady

And the troops think she's great

A reserved parking space, a lofty shade tree, an office with a view—that's what sold her on the place. A love and understanding for people—that's what keeps her there.

Dr. Ann C. Fred—author, reserve colonel, landowner, huntswoman and family historian—is Arlington Hall Station's post surgeon.

Although she served her residency in pediatrics, ("children are great... they have no hang-ups...") Dr. Fred now treats between 40 and 60 servicemen and servicewomen at the AHS facility daily.

The daughter of a University of Wisconsin president, she was educated at Bryn Mawr College and received her medical degree from the University of Wisconsin.

"The dean of the medical school suggested we do something after graduation like the military or public health before going into private practice," she explains. "I didn't have the proper bite, the mouth and teeth you know, to get into the Navy, so I joined the Army. My only trouble was I didn't specialize.

"You know, I thought I'd be a lieutenant forever," Dr. Fred chuckles. "A lot of my friends owned boats and they kept offering to make me captain of their boat so I'd feel better!"

After serving a residency in pediatrics at Walter Reed Hospital, Dr. Fred was commissioned as the second woman doctor in the Regular Army.

From Walter Reed to Orleans, France, and then to Ft Jackson she served before leaving the military, entering the reserves and immediately being recalled for active duty during the Berlin Crisis.

Before coming to Arlington Hall, she served as Chief of School Health in Fairfax County and with the Disease Information Research Center at Walter Reed.

"The Army decided the disease information office was going to be put under The Surgeon General at the Forestal Building," Dr. Fred explains. "I've got this big hang-up about parking places—it's so bad I won't even go out at night after I get home for fear I won't be able to get a parking place when I get back.

"So I went to look the building over and the parking situation was horrible. I just decided to quit and look for something else. I figured I could practice privately or sweep sidewalks if necessary—most anything to get along," she laughs.

"Then the people at Walter Reed called and they needed someone to come to Arlington Hall. There was no doctor for 500 people and they asked me to come.

"I drove out to Arlington Hall, saw a private parking place right in front with a shade tree, all the trees around the building and the view from the surgeon's office," she recalls. "Since I would be helping the Army and its people, I said OK."

The change from the disease information center to Arlington Hall provided many contrasts. During her 13-year tenure at Walter Reed, she co-authored 42 pamphlets on exotic diseases originating in foreign countries.

"At Walter Reed, I was divorced from contact with people. Here I spend my whole day with people," she explains.

People, especially her family and its history, have played an active role in her life.

Her weekend retreat and eventual retirement home, Gritton Mills, originally belonged to her great-grandfather.

"To keep a farm going now is such a losing proposition, I can't afford to retire. So I keep working and at the same time oversee the house being fixed up, getting it just like I want it," she comments. "After all it was my father's house, his father's before and his grandfather's."

Tenants keep up the farm's daily routines, but Dr. Fred has what she terms "an active, continuing interest" in everything that goes on there.

"I've always believed the philosophy that the eye of the master fattens his cattle. If you can be right where things are then a lot can be accomplished," she injects.

"I know the status of the buildings, all about the 70 head of cattle, the sheep and the horses. I know what's going on everyday," she reflects, reminding you again that "I love that country."

"That" country was constantly in her mind and future while she was working her way through med school. "I was a soda jerk," she laughs. "I made 50 cents an hour but I could make the best chocolate sodas . . . everyone was a work of art!"

Or even earlier when she made the decision to become a doctor. "I was a camp instructor and we'd go on overnight outings and one of the girls would get sick. I finally realized that if I studied medicine I could tell if it were a simple infection or a serious illness and treat it right there."

"But I've always loved this country. I'm a Virginian at heart," Dr. Fred says.

During the 1930's the young Ann Fred lived with her grandparents and rode in the area "hunts". "You can only hunt in an area where you have land," she explains.

"Patton (General George S.) lived close to my grandparents. And General Billy Mitchell lived there too," Dr. Fred chuckles. "In fact, Mitchell lived closer to us. He married a girl from Winchester so they were always in the area. We hunted together regularly in the Middleburg hunt.

"Mitchell was soft spoken. He had a daughter, Lucy, who was my sister's age so we knew his family quite well," she continues.

"Patton? Well, everyone just took him for granted. He had 2,000 acres in the area," the energetic doctor recalls. "We thought he used a lot of language that we wouldn't use in our home but that didn't bother me too much."

While riding with Patton and Mitchell over the historic Virginia countryside, Ann Fred was gaining her own insight into the history of Virginia and the country.

"Our original family home was Sunnybrook but my grandfather eventually divided it. The house still stands," she relates. "My home plot was the foundation of the original grist mill.

"My great-grandfather had a mercantile business and raised horses. He raised Traveler for General Lee," the avid huntswoman and historian remembers. "You know, he tried to get Lee to take Traveler for a gift but Lee refused, so he was paid."

Some of the most historic battles of the Civil War were fought on the Fred family land. "My grandmother and great-grandmother kept diaries about the war. To keep the land intact, they played the North against the South. They'd take food and water to one side and house the troops from the other side. But the land and house are still there."

With an already active past, the optimistic doctor looks expectantly to the future. "I never know how long I'll work. I've had no vacation since I came here and I won't give up my job until arrangements have been made for the people here," she emphasizes.

"I have no regrets for anything I've ever done. I find a challenge in everything I do. I just can't imagine anything that I would regret," she says. "I don't understand how nowadays people have to have certain preconceived niches to enjoy life.

"There's always something great out of every effort," Dr. Fred says. "I believe with Kennedy that if you press on with vigor then anything can be accomplished."

But basically? "I love to do what a farmer does."



"There's always something great out of every effort."



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Caring Here

The Army Combined Federal Campaign saluted the Army Security Agency for being the first Army organization to exceed its goal for the 1975/76 campaign.

ASA achieved 111% of its \$22,682 goal for the third report of the campaign.

And Abroad...

The 1975 Overseas Combined Federal Campaign ended recently in Japan. The 159 men and women of USASAFS Misawa contributed an average of \$15.18 per person to the Misawa Air Force Base effort. Again, as in the past, the smallest major unit on base exhibited the biggest heart and gave at the highest rate per person.

Orders Format Change

A revised orders format is scheduled for implementation on July 1, 1976. The new format is designed to improve, simplify and personalize the Army orders system.

The revised format—to be used Army-wide, active and reserve—also significantly reduces the number of formats now used.

TDY travel will be on DD Form 1610 now used by Army civilian employees Army-wide; it replaces DA Form 662.

Two broad categories, "permanent orders" and "orders," will replace four order categories used now: unit, special, letter and general. "Orders" are required for travel, promotion, certain personnel actions and separation. "Permanent orders" are required for awards and unit organization action.

A revised reg on military orders (AR 310-10) prepared by The Adjutant General's Office is expected in the field soon. (ANF)

329th Reactivated

Major General John R. Thurman III, Commander of the Second Infantry Division, officially welcomed the 329th ASA Division Support Company in reactivation ceremonies held November 1, in Korea.

The 329th is not new to the Army: in 1943 it was activated as the 3106th Signal Service Platoon at Ft. Monmouth, NJ. In March 1944, the unit transferred to the Pacific, serving at Guadalcanal, the

Russell Islands, Espirito Santo, Saipan, Korea and finally Okinawa, where it was deactivated on February 10, 1946.

Later in 1946, the unit was assigned to USASA and reactivated at Vint Hill Farms, VA. After several CONUS relocations, the 329th moved to Korea in 1951 and served in the Korean Conflict until October 15, 1957, when it was once again deactivated.



LTC Toomey and MG Thurman uncash the 329th's flag.

LTC F. X. Toomey, Commander of USASAFS Korea, participated in the most recent reactivation and offered the field station's facilities to back up Korea's first and only ASA Division Support Company, now commanded by CPT George J. Sallaberry.



Elements of the newly reactivated 329th stand ready to serve. (photo by WO1 Glen Hall)

Victims of serious accidents, natural disasters and other medical emergencies now have an increased chance of survival at Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, VA, where ten new Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) recently graduated from an 81-hour course under the auspices of Virginia's Emergency Medical Services Department.

Seven of the ten are employed at the VHFS Health Clinic or are active duty Army personnel. Combined with public bulletins on health care methods and selected case studies, this endeavor will significantly bolster health service within the ASA community at Vint Hill.

It has been estimated that over half of the 500,000 annual deaths due to heart attacks occurring outside of hospitals could have been prevented by proper resuscitation techniques. These ten people join a growing but still limited number of personnel competent in CPR (Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation) and oxygen administration.

Building from a working knowledge of the structure and function of the heart, lungs and brain, the students received instruction in treatment of such high priority conditions as heart attack, CVA (Cerebral Vascular Accident or stroke), major blood

Arlington Hall Station begins EMT training for volunteers in January, 1976. Trainers will come from the Arlington County Fire Department.

Such programs are springing up in areas where fire and rescue services can provide competent training to interested volunteers.

ASAers who wish to gain EMT training should look to local communities for resources.

The Real Thing — Not the TV Kind

Vint Hill Farms Trains Emergency Medics



Rescue techniques taught by the Warrenton, VA, Volunteer Rescue Squad are among subjects taught the EMTs.

loss (shock) due to fracture, and specific injuries to chest, abdomen and central nervous system. Routine procedures and the medical-legal aspects of rescue work were also taught.

This was the first EMT course held at Vint Hill, a promising new start to a more self-sufficient medical facility within the ASA community. Graduates will be added to the clinic's existing CQ

system to offer 24 hour a day, seven day a week access to medical care.

With their credentials verified by state authorities, graduates of this course offer increased emergency medical treatment resources to Vint Hill Farms—bound to bring a smile from any parent whose child picks the wee hours of a weekend to become ill.



PRIVACY *con't*

Q. Who is responsible for implementing the Privacy Act?

A. The Adjutant General (TAG) is responsible for implementing the act within the Army.

Q. What about within the ASA?

A. Within ASA, the authority and responsibility for the Privacy Act has been delegated to our Adjutant General. Mr. Clarence Fernald has been appointed Privacy Act Officer for the Agency and has asked each commander reporting directly to the Headquarters to appoint someone within his command as a Privacy Act coordinator. This has also been done at the Headquarters level. Thus, each Privacy Act coordinator is responsible to Mr. Fernald and the Agency in turn is responsible to TAG.

Q. Is there a regulation covering the Privacy Act?

A. Yes, AR 340-21 titled Office Management, The Army Privacy Program, covers the Army's aspects of the program. ASA is currently in the process of preparing an Agency supplement to the AR.

Q. Why all the fuss about a record management system?

A. In considering this legislation, Congress decided that over the past decade the federal government had invaded the privacy of individual American citizens in its growing collection and use of

personal data furnished by the citizens for specific governmental purposes. Before passing the Privacy Act, the Congress made certain findings:

- basic personal privacy rights are protected by the Constitution;
- individual privacy is affected by federal data collection, maintenance, use and dissemination;
- increasing computer data technology magnifies the harm to privacy;
- the misuse of information systems endangers employment, insurance, credit and other individual rights, and
- privacy must be protected by Congressional regulation of federal information systems.

So Congress passed a law whereby an individual can see his files, determine what records exist on him, prevent use of the records for purposes other than those for which they were created, review his records and copy, correct and amend his records if they contain errors.

Q. I understand that some files are exempt from this act. Is that so?

A. Yes. While every federal agency must tell a citizen upon request whether a file exists on him, in certain cases it can refuse to let him see the information. Generally, these exceptions are cases where classified information is involved; law enforcement investigation files; information

needed for protective service for the President; material used to determine an individual's suitability for employment or promotion potential, or any record containing information from a confidential source. The law requires an agency to obtain all information directly from the individual involved if at all possible.

Q. That takes care of information the Government already has on me, but what about information required in the future?

A. According to the regulation, any time the government or an agent of the government asks for information from you, be it for an official record or a telephone listing, you must be informed of the authority and purpose for collecting the information, the routine use of the information and what effect it will have upon you if the information is not furnished.

This can be done in either a verbal or written form. In a recruiting station or in-processing area, a poster placed in a prominent place may be used. Eventually, a privacy statement will be included in each form used by the government which requires personal data.

Presently, even though a person is verbally informed of the privacy statement or can see it on a poster, a written copy of the statement must be available if he requests it.

Q. The government has the information on me. Now, who can they give it to?

A. Once the information is obtained, it can be distributed for legitimate use within components of DOD without further permission of the individual. Release of the information outside DOD or release of the information within DOD for uses other than specified in the privacy statement requires the consent of the individual.

The information can be released to the Bureau of Census; to The Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office; to a court of competent jurisdiction in response to a subpoena; to the National Archives as a historical record; to any law enforcement agency on written request by the agency head and to either house of Congress and its committees. In these cases, the individual must still be informed as to whom the information was released.

Whenever information is given out a record must be kept as to whom the information was given, for what purpose and what information was given out.

If erroneous information is given out, the law requires that the person the information was given to must be informed of the error and it must be corrected.

The Privacy Act also requires that no information can be given to anyone without positive identification. Generally, this means that no information can be given over the telephone without positive proof as to who is on the line.

Information can also be given to another person under compelling circumstances involving the health or safety of the individual.

Q. If someone gives out information without my consent or if I give out information on someone else, what can happen?

A. The penalty for giving out information without an individual's

consent or violating the safeguards is a \$5,000 fine. In addition, an individual may file suit for damages if any agency fails to keep records current and discloses outdated or erroneous information it should reasonably have time to correct. The fine is also applicable to anyone who keeps a file not listed in the Federal Register or anyone who requests information under false pretenses.

Q. How long does the government have to comply with my request and what happens if they don't?

A. The law grants the government 10 working days to acknowledge a citizen's request and 30 working days to comply with it. Penalties may be levied against the government and the court is granted authority to enforce compliance with the individual's request.

Q. If I'm pulling CQ or Duty Officer and a caller requests information on someone, what can I legally reveal? If someone calls running a credit check, what information can I give out? If someone is on TDY or leave, what can I tell a caller about him or her?

A. The information noted in these questions falls in the realm of public information. For military personnel, public information includes name and grade; date of birth and date of rank; salary; duty assignments including military address and phone number, and source of commission, promotion sequence number and educational level.

Information regarded as public for the civilian employee includes name, position and grade, salary and duty address and phone number.

Q. But my office maintains an employee home address list and the post locator has my home address and phone number. Can

those be given out?

A. Under the Privacy Act, these constitute private information. Employers making up office address listings must inform employees what that information will be used for, and if it is to be given out for public information, the individual must be given the right to refuse usage of that private information. Post locators have already been informed to give individuals the opportunity to ask that their home addresses and phone numbers not be released. New incoming personnel will be specifically asked for consent on these matters in the future.

Q. How can I find out what files are being kept on me?

A. Before the Privacy Act went into effect, each military service within DOD was asked to list all files being kept on individuals. These files were listed in the August 27, 1975, Federal Register. They also have been made a permanent part of AR 340-21. Files not listed previously or created since that time are required to be added to the listing and published in the Federal Register. New files, in most cases, will have to be published 30 days prior to their effective date to allow for public comment.

Q. Are any ASA files listed?

A. Yes. Most general personnel files were listed by the DA Adjutant General's Office. Included are files peculiar to this command.

Q. Can I send in a cover-all request under the Privacy Act and request all information ASA has on me?

A. No. The Privacy Act does not permit fishing expeditions. You must specify what files you want and, if possible, the period the desired information covers.

Cheers!

William A. Gibbs

Happy New Year! Ever wonder why we celebrate New Year's Day on January 1 when people of other countries note this day at different times and ways? We can thank Julius Caesar, who changed this date from March to January in honor of Janus Befors, a god with two faces. One face looked back to the old year and the other looked forward to the new.

In the Near East and parts of Asia, the New Year begins at the end of winter. China and most countries of Southeast Asia celebrate New Year on the first day of the first lunar month, which falls between January 21 and February 19.

In every country the New Year provides an occasion for a new start, closing rifts and healing disputes. Today, the spirit of the New Year is to make the coming year better than the past one.

When we celebrate the coming New Year, we continue inter-

national practices that are products of earlier times. The custom of making noise goes back to the ancient practice of driving evil spirits away from the home. In Denmark, young people "smash in the New Year" by throwing bits of broken pottery against the sides of houses. In Asian countries, salvos of firecrackers welcome the New Year.

In many countries, the pig is a symbol of good luck. So pork is a favored food for New Year's dinner. This custom arose because a pig roots in a forward direction, this being the symbol of a "fat future." But, anyone eating turkey, goose or other fowl on this day is in trouble because all fowl scratch backwards when searching for food. If your luck has been bad this year, blame it on the bird you ate!

Most Americans stay up until midnight on New Year's Eve to welcome the New Year. Church bells ring, horns toot and everyone is noisy and gay.

But the leisurely old customs of receiving friends, dispensing cheer, or making holiday calls on New Year's Day have declined.

Instead, people watch the first of the bowl parades on TV as they enjoy morning coffee. Before the end of the day, football fans will have watched games ranging from the Orange Bowl in Miami to the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. The parades are colorful and the Tournament of Roses seems more elaborate each year.

A football fan won't complain that television and the bowl games have changed the nation's New Year's Day habits. But others, perhaps, will have a touch of nostalgia for those quiet New Year's Days spent visiting with friends and family.

Microwave Oven Safety — Fact And Fiction

Is there any danger in eating food cooked by microwaves?

Food is cooked by heat in both microwave and conventional methods. The only differences are the sources of the heat and how it penetrates the food. Microwaves do not make food radioactive.

Can microwaves cause cataracts?

Laboratory studies have shown that prolonged exposure to high levels of microwave energy can produce eye damage, including cataracts, in test animals. These levels are many times greater than those associated with the use of microwave ovens, where the microwave radiation is contained within the oven cavity. There have been no documented

cases of eye cataracts traced to microwave ovens operating in compliance with Federal specifications. *Can microwave ovens cause heart pacemakers to malfunction?*

At one time, there was concern that proximity to an operating microwave oven caused interference with certain pacemakers. However, this problem has largely been resolved as a result of pacemaker redesign to shield against electromagnetic interference and Federal regulations limiting microwave emissions from these ovens.

(courtesy of the US Food and Drug Administration)



Eighth Army Winners

The USASAFS Korea flag football team turned out six straight victories, icing the cake with a sweet 26-12 win over the 2nd Infantry Division of Pusan, Korea, to become the 1975 Eighth United States Army Flag Football Champions.

ASA scored in each period and scored three times on pass interceptions.

Joe Babich, Field Station Korea's halfback, created one of the most unorthodox plays of the tournament in the final period. Division's defensive line pressured quarterback Steve Hufford out of the pocket. When things looked hopeless Hufford, dancing near the sidelines, tossed the ball to halfback Babich, saying, "Here, you take it." The surprised Babich took several steps toward the line of scrimmage and made his debut as a quarterback. Sammy Bullock, standing forlornly on the opponent's two yard line on the opposite side of the field, caught the high, wobbly 30-yard pass and neatly hopped into the end zone. Silence followed for at least five seconds as the surprised referees looked at each other before finally signaling the TD.

ASA won the Southern Area Command Tournament the previous week, defeating Port of Pusan and HHC, 19th Support Brigade, Taegu.

ASA vs. ASA

Thanks to the strength and enthusiasm of two company teams from the 502d ASA Group, the USAREUR VII Corps slow-pitch softball tournament almost



1975 Fort Devens Flag Football Champions — The Operations Company fleet-footed jolly giants.

became an ASA spectacular.

The 202d ASA Company from Katterbach met the 409th ASA Company from Augsburg in the quarterfinals of the tournament. That bout ended with the 202d advancing to the semifinals with 10-4 and 8-6 victories over the 409th.

The championship was decided later when the 43rd MP Company from Nurnberg bested the 202d in a hard fought series.

The 202d finished the season with a 32-8 record, winning the Katterbach Area Championship, as well as a second place finishes in the Ansbach Community, 1st Armored Division and Seventh Corps Championships.

The 409th finished with a 13-2 season, capturing the Augsburg City and Southern Bavarian Championships.

"Big O" Champs

Operations Company, Support Battalion, USASA School Brigade at Fort Devens, MA, has compiled quite a record for flag football. The "Big O" has won league championships in 1970, 71, 73, 74 and 75. They were runners up in 1972.

Each year that they have won the league honors, they have gone on to cop the post cham-

pionship in flag football.

Their unbeaten streak now stands at 38 games and counting. Next year looks to be the continuation of their virtual football dynasty.

358th/82d Tops

The combined 358th ASA Company and 82d MI Company combat football team representing the 82d Airborne Division scored a thrilling come-from-behind sudden death overtime victory in the finals of the Ft Bragg Combat Football Championship.

The 358th ASA/82d MI team came through in the clutch as they stayed just one goal behind the 612th QM Company until Dennis Poltrino of the 358th scored in the last two seconds of play, sending the game into overtime. Forty-three seconds later Poltrino scored the title winner.

The victory sent the team into the XVIII Airborne Corps Combat Football Championship, held at Ft Bragg, November 25. The Ft Campbell, KY, champions triumphed in that game, however, by a 9-7 margin. That game, unusual for its lack of injuries, was decided in the third quarter when the Ft. Campbellers established their game against a tiring Ft Bragg team.

Aspirin: Ho Ho Oh!

Shopper-crowded stores, jam-packed streets, never-ending revelry . . . headache . . . aspirin . . . Sound familiar? Perhaps that's your holiday scene.

Every year that bottle of aspirin takes a feature spot in holiday planning, holiday enjoyment and "the day after". This year, perhaps you should know the facts before you uncap.

Aspirin may be the most widely used drug in the world but it also may be one of the most widely mis-used drugs.

Known for its "temporary relief of minor aches and pains", aspirin can usually be taken without a physician's supervision. It is also used for reduction of fever.



As part of your New Year, resolve to write for The Hallmark. Be it unit news, original poetry, photos or art, essays, just mail your creations to Commander, USASA, ATTN: IAIO, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. We want to hear from you. Keep in touch.

Aspirin is most effective for those types of pain which are of low intensity and arise from muscle, bone and other supporting structures, but not usually from major body organs. However, since nerve endings are not anesthetized by aspirin, its use to relieve a toothache or as a gargle for sore throat has no basis and can even be hazardous.

The most popular use of the "little white tablet" during this time of the year is for relaxation. However, this usage has no scientific basis.

Thirdly, it is used for treatment of inflamed tissues particularly in the rheumatic and immunological disorders.

Even with its three major uses, that little bottle may contain some dangerous side effects.

Aspirin continues to be the medicine most frequently involved in childhood poisoning. As a result the Food and Drug Administration has implemented regulations requiring child-proof caps and explicit warnings on each bottle.

In addition, overdosage can cause gastrointestinal irritation, allergic reactions, salicylism, kidney damage and acute poisoning in adults.

So when the woes of the season get you down and you automatically reach for the glass bottle on the shelf, read its label, follow the dosage limitations, be alert to symptoms of dangerous side effects and follow its directions.

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rise up in our memories and stir in our hearts.

They're plain words, these four, simple words. You could write them on your thumbnail if you chose, or you could sweep them all across the sky, horizon to horizon. You could grave them on stone, you could carve them on the mountain ranges. You could sing them to the tune of Yankee Doodle. But you needn't. You needn't do any of those things, for those words are graven in the hearts of 200 million people, they are familiar to 200 million tongues, every sound and syllable.

But when we speak them, we speak them softly, proudly, gratefully; "I am an American."

**SFC Gary Hannebohn
from The Bayonet
Ft Benning, GA**

I Am An American

"I am an American." That's the way we put it; simply, without swagger, without any brag, in those four plain words. We speak them softly, just to ourselves. We roll them on the tongue, touching every syllable, getting the feel of them, the enduring flavor. We speak them humbly, thankfully, reverently: "I am an American."

They are more than words, really. They are the sum of the lives of a vast multitude of men and women and wide-eyed children. They are a manifesto to mankind; speak those four words anywhere in the world—yes, anywhere—and those who hear will recognize their meaning.

They are a pledge. A pledge that stems from a document that says: "When in the course of human events. . .", and goes on from there. A pledge to those who dreamed that dream before it was set to paper, to those who have lived it since, and died for it. Those words are a covenant with a great host of plain Americans, Americans who put their share of meaning into them.

Listen, and you can hear voices echoing through them: words that sprang white hot from bloody lips, scornful lips, lips atremble with human pity: "Don't give up the ship. . . Do you want to live forever? . . . Don't cheer boys, the poor devils are dying." Laughing words, June warm words, words cold as January ice: "Root, hog or die! . . . I've come from Alabama with my banjo. . . Pike's Peak or bust. . . When you say that, smile. . . Wait 'til you see the whites of their eyes. . . With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right. . . I am not a Virginian, but an American."

You can hear men in assembly summoned, there in Philadelphia, hear the scratch of their quills as they wrote words for the hour and produced a document for the ages. You can hear them demanding guarantees for which they suffered through war, hear a Yankee voice intoning the text of ten brief amendments.

You can hear the slow cadences of a gaunt and weary man at Gettysburg, dedicating not a cemetery but a nation.

You can hear those echoes as you walk along the streets, hear them in the rumble of traffic, you can hear them in the clack of train wheels, in the throb of the airliner, hear them in the corn fields and in the big woods and in the mine pits and in the oil fields. But they aren't words any longer; they're a way of life, a pattern of living. They're the dawn that brings another day in which to get on with the job. They're the noon whistle, with the chance to get the kinks out of your back, to get a bowl of soup, a plate of beans, a cup of coffee into your belly. They're evening, with another day's work done; supper with the wife and kids, a movie or the TV or the newspaper, or a magazine.

They are a pattern of life as lived by a free people; freedom that has its roots in rights and obligations: the right to go to a church with a cross or a star or a dome or a steeple, or not to go to any church at all; and the obligation to respect others in that same right.

The right to harangue on a street corner, to hire a hall and shout your opinions until your tonsils are worn out; and the obligation to curb your tongue now and then. The right to go to school, to learn a trade, to enter a profession, to earn an honest living; and the obligation to do an honest day's work.

The right to put your side of the argument in the hands of a jury; and the obligation to abide by the laws that you and your delegates have written in the statute books.

The right to choose who shall run our government for us, the right to a secret vote that counts just as much as the next fellow's in the final tally; and the obligation to use that right, and guard it and keep it clean.

The right to hope, to dream, to pray; the obligation to serve. These are some of the meanings of those four words, meanings we don't often stop to list.

Only in the stillness of a moonless night, or in the quiet of a Sunday afternoon, or in the thin dawn of a new day when our world is close about us, do they

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Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."



TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

For the first time as your Commanding General, I have the very special privilege of sending each of you, and your families, my personal greetings and best wishes for a happy holiday season.

In view of the continuing requirement to man stations in various parts of the world, I recognize the hardships, sacrifices, and separations from families and loved ones that many of you are experiencing. I commend you all for the outstanding devotion and loyalty which mark the fulfillment of your important role in assuring security and peace for our country.

May God grant you and those who are close to you the happiest of holidays and a New Year filled with life's blessings.

William R. Rhye

FLARE

